

LABOR CLARION

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Outlines Purpose of Next Week's National Economic Conference

Major George L. Berry, named by President Roosevelt as Co-ordinator for Industrial Co-operation, in a recent address defended the national conference of business and labor leaders which he has called to meet in Washington next Monday.

He said the conference was called in carrying out instructions given by President Roosevelt "to supervise conferences of representatives of industry, labor and the consumers looking toward a solution of the larger problems confronting business men of our nation," and added that according to the President's executive order the conference will consider "the best means of accelerating industrial recovery, eliminating unemployment and maintaining business and labor standards."

"Childish Approach to Vital Questions"

"There has been widespread misunderstanding of the purpose in calling this conference," the speaker continued. "It has been described as everything from a revival meeting for the defunct N.R.A. to a scheme to deliver industry bodily to the American Federation of Labor. These men who distort the facts are dealing in silly stuff and approaching these vital questions in a childish small fashion."

Although declaring he was "in no way and no form whatsoever attempting to revive the N.R.A.," Berry said that "with all the weaknesses and all of the misunderstandings given the Recovery Act and the administration of it," he was thoroughly convinced "it definitely stopped a further and more violent disintegration of industry." He asserted letters he had received revealed a "widespread belief that the fundamental policies of maintaining fair competitive and labor standards are sound and desirable," adding: "Never before has industry in the United States stood in greater need of agreement on purposes and concerted action. Standards of decency and human relations in industry and business which contribute to the future well-being of industry and the American people must be established and permanently maintained."

Employers Drafting Their Platform

In connection with the subject a press dispatch from New York states that "leaders in American industry" gathered there this week in a four-day convention to draft a platform on which industry will go before the nation and ask "an opportunity for industrial self-expression." "Out of this convention," said James A. Emery, general counsel to the Manufacturers' Association, "industry will be able to bring out a platform that will state in unmistakable terms just what it stands for. We will be able to go to that Washington conference with a united front and carry that same platform through next year's activities."

The attitude of certain "industrial leaders" inspires the following by an I. L. N. S. correspondent:

"When Major Berry asked industry for information on wages and hours, he was 'prying' into

something private, some business men think. And when he turns to labor unions for data as to hours and wages, to be used as factual data in the approaching labor industry conference this month, business men call it 'snooping.'

"Well, you can't blame some of them for being ashamed of themselves, and not wanting the world to know too much about what they have been doing. These gentlemen ought to be thankful that these things are to be dragged out into the open. It is a lot safer so, than to have the discussions carried on in private, under cover, around the hobo fires, and in the trade union meetings—and in the company union meetings.

"Meanwhile there is still the 11,000,000 of the people for whom this great country can find no honest work to do. That is quite an army."

Uncover Big Scheme to Defraud Government by Collusive Bidding

Secretary of the Interior Ickes announces he has "prima facie evidence of collusion" in identical bids by four steel manufacturing companies on a Florida works project.

The companies implicated were the Inland Steel Company, the Carnegie Steel Company, Jones & Laughlin, and Kalman, the latter concern being a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Company. These four companies, he added, were the ones which recently submitted identical bids on an ocean terminal at Morehead City, N. C., and the Triborough bridge in New York City. The bids of the American companies for these two projects were underbid by German concerns, to whom the contracts were awarded. Acting on protests from the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Ickes halted additional purchases of foreign material and raised the differential in favor of domestic materials.

Faced with evident collusion in the bids for a Miami graving dock, on which there was no foreign bidder, Mr. Ickes said the steel contract would be awarded to the steel company that "is furthest away and has to pay the highest freight bill." This plan, he added, "would spread prosperity around."

Hotel and Restaurant Representatives Protest Decent Wages for Workers

At a hearing on proposed minimum wage rates for women and minors employed in the hotel and restaurant industry in the State of New York the employers lined up pretty solidly against the rates submitted by the Wage Board.

The schedule recommended was for a minimum rate of 18 cents, 17 cents and 16 cents an hour for waitresses, according to the size of the town; 27 cents, 26 cents and 25 cents for non-service employees, and \$9.50, \$9.00 and \$8.50 a week for resident employees.

It is significant that the report was approved by a six to three vote of the Wage Board. The three employee and three public representatives on the board indorsed it, but the three employer representatives opposed it.

Rose Schneiderman of the Women's Trade Union League and John O'Hanlon, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, were leaders in presenting argument for adoption of the report.

Relief Situation as Federal Government Ends Direct Payments

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration ("F.E.R.A.") was declared officially ended last Monday, and the announcement made that it had spent \$3,041,647,691 since May, 1933. This amount was in addition to \$3,700,000,000 appropriated for public works. State and local governments were given the responsibility of caring for the millions of so-called "unemployables" as well as for any other needy not now working.

The Works Progress Administration is expected by the national authorities to go forward in a manner that will provide employment and further reduce local relief rolls. Up to November 28 it was claimed that practically 3,250,000 unemployed had been put to work upon these projects.

President Roosevelt stated to the recent conference of mayors that the government would not permit anyone to starve. It is not now known what steps the President will recommend to Congress to take care of those who may be in need after the present work relief fund is exhausted.

Mayor LaGuardia "Speaks Out"

At the conference above referred to Mayor LaGuardia of New York City said: "I state from my experience and from contacts with many of you that any idea that the federal relief program can stop abruptly on July 1 of next year is simply unthinkable and impossible. We have to speak out. The responsibility is ours. If any one expects a return to the old normal he simply does not know conditions or refuses to inform himself."

In California 54,000 persons were said to be getting direct federal relief on December 1, and 106,000 workers were employed on W.P.A. projects. Twenty-two other states were among those cut off from receiving national government relief aid on the final closing date. It is also announced that the Civilian Conservation Corps is to be gradually reduced, by failing to replace enrollees who drop out, in order to bring the enrollment to the originally authorized 300,000.

The Situation in California

Some trepidation was said to exist among California relief authorities over the announcement of discontinuance of the federal assistance to the states, and as this state received what was said to be a "final" \$3,500,000 to wind up the "dole" this month. However, State Emergency Administrator McLaughlin makes the following announcement, after a conference with Governor Merriam:

"The State Employment Relief Administration will be able to handle direct relief requirements with the money it has and will receive from the state. We shall be able to take care of all jobless on direct relief until all of them have been transferred to work-relief under W.P.A. and other federal projects. There is no cause for alarm or pessimistic statements—no danger of a breakdown or necessity for a special legislative session."

He further declared that the S.E.R.A. had on hand \$10,500,000 on November 1, to last it until

(Continued on Page Two)

Union Officials Deny Lack of Skilled Labor

Taking sharp exception to statements made in a recent address by Archie J. Mooney, chairman of the California Committee on Apprentice Training, and to the impression, as a result of these statements, that seems to have been created in the public mind that a shortage of skilled labor exists in industry, President Lawson and Secretary Mazza, speaking for the local Bricklayers, Stone Masons, Tile Setters and Plasterers' International Union No. 7, have issued a communication, in which they declare:

Have Liberal Apprentice Laws

"At no time has our organization deprived any American youth of the right to learn any of the above mentioned trades; in fact we encourage the American youth to learn a trade and we have liberal laws regarding apprenticeship wherein each contractor is entitled to two apprentices, and they to be indentured to contractors for a period of three years to learn their apprenticeship under the supervision of the contractor and the journeyman mechanic, which is the best practical system for a young American to learn a trade and not in a barn with a tutor instructing him.

"Therefore the statements that unless the American youth be given a chance to learn a trade a shortage of mechanics will occur is erroneous because the history of this country will prove that the mechanics of any trade have at the best of times always been available."

View Expressed by Reardon

Replying to the above criticism, Timothy A. Reardon, State Director of Industrial Relations, stated he had delegated Mr. Mooney to handle the apprenticeship work.

Reardon further said: "The bricklayers have their apprenticeship system, but there are many

other trades that have not. It is these other trades we are interested in." He felt sure "if facts are analyzed no conflict will be found with recognized labor policies." Mr. Mooney's comment was practically along the same lines as that of Reardon.

There can be no question, however that, at least, daily newspaper reports, when the address by Mooney first appeared, and "Skilled Labor Shortage" scare headlines used in connection therewith, created deep resentment in the minds of organized labor and in the ranks of the thousands of unemployed in the skilled trades in California.

First Local Hearing on Claim of Violation of Labor Relations Act

The constitutionality of the Wagner-Connolly Labor Relations Act is an issue in a hearing opened in San Francisco this week before Henry Eickhoff, Jr., as trial examiner.

The charges involve the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company in alleged interference with the right of employees to organize, certain of the latter claiming they were unjustly discharged by the company because of union organizational activities.

The attorney for the company contends the L. R. A. is unconstitutional because it "deprives employers and a minority of their employees the right to bargain" and that it is "unequal in application in that it gives employees the right to strike." The Postoffice building was the scene of the hearing.

RELIEF SITUATION

(Concluded from Page One)

June 30. During November \$4,525,000 was spent, leaving \$5,475,000. Only three million dollars of this will be needed in December, leaving \$2,475,000 after the end of the year, he said. These sums are in addition to the two million dollars a month provided by the state.

Estimate for the Future

"After January 1," McLaughlin said, "we should be able to get along on the two million dollars a month furnished by the state. Right now there are 110,000 on W.P.A. payrolls, and there will be 160,000 by December 14. The maximum case load is no more than 220,000, but we don't expect more than 40,000 to be left on direct relief by December 14."

It is reported from Washington that Harry L. Hopkins has stated the aged, widows and children and the infirm are in for a "licking," while welfare workers and some state officers predict there will be hunger this winter. Likewise that the outlook for the unemployed who are able and willing to work is none too bright in several sections of the country, is stated in the Washington reports.



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Longshoremen Strike Against Gulf Ports

The nation-wide longshoremen's strike order against lines serving the Gulf of Mexico ports went into effect at midnight Monday.

The action follows repeated efforts by the International Longshoremen's Association to secure satisfactory settlement of a strike which went into effect at Gulf ports last October.

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins recently had appointed a conciliation board, which immediately proceeded to the affected ports in the South for an attempt at settlement. Little, if any, progress was made, and this failure and other actions by employers since the strike began resulted in President Ryan's strike order. One of the stumbling blocks in the attempted mediation is said to have been the refusal of the Gulf employers to agree to closed meetings of the board, desired by the union representatives.

Federal Injunction Denied

Another involved question was the existence of a contract between certain Southern employers and a group of "independent" longshoremen, signed after a strike by the members of the legitimate longshoremen's union. These "independents" have been denied a federal injunction to restrain steam shippers from breaking that contract and this refusal was regarded as preliminary to a possible settlement, as the refusal was said to have been anticipated by those applying for the injunction.

Associated Press dispatches early in the week from New York quote President Ryan of the I. L. A. as saying that several companies in that city had contacted their Gulf agents and that their men were signing up with the union organization. Houston and Galveston reports were that five steamship lines were ready to sign new agreements to end the strike.

Local Workers Ban "Hot Cargo"

In San Francisco effects of the Gulf strike were felt when local longshoremen refused to work the steamer "Katrina Luckenbach," first ship to arrive with "hot cargo" from Gulf ports. While the refusal to work the ship is said to have been contrary to the original strike order issued by the international president, Harry Bridges, head of the San Francisco I. L. A. local, stated that pursuant to a decision reached by the membership last Monday night, the ship would not be worked until a release was obtained from the Gulf ports strike committee.

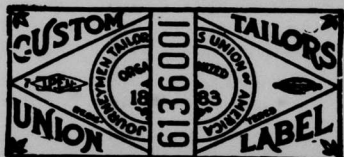
Tugboat Captains Strike

Other developments on the San Francisco waterfront during the week, though not directly connected with the above-mentioned longshoremen's situation, have included disputes as to the union status of several members of crews on various ships, and the demands made by crews sailing for the East and Gulf ports that they be guaranteed return transportation should labor or other trouble develop in the ports of destination. A strike of tugboat captains was also called, which tied up bay shipping. The demands of the captains were for \$200 a month, an eight-hour day and \$1 for overtime.

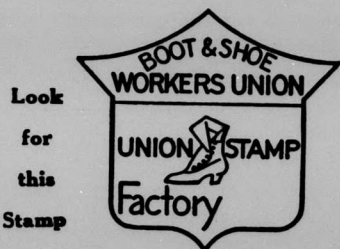
EAST BAY GROCERY CLERKS

Delegates from the Grocery Clerks to the Alameda County Central Labor Council reported progress in organization work and advised that the Lucky Stores are operating 100 per cent union. They stated that the buildings and all fixtures used in same have been built under union conditions.

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A. F. of L. in Report Says Only Dent Made In Unemployed Army

Although the improvement in business conditions since October, 1934, has furnished re-employment for 969,000 workers, the multitude of working men and women who have been permanently locked out by those who own and control industry is so stupendous that the few who have been given jobs hardly make a visible dent in the out-of-work army, according to the current report on unemployment by the A. F. of L.

Government records now confirm the trade union report, showing that in the United States as a whole some 282,000 persons went back to work in industry in October. This compares with a gain of 403,000 in September and lifts the number employed in industry almost a million above last year.

Employment Gains by Industries

Trade union reports for November indicate that this fall's employment gain is slackening. Records covering 975,000 members in twenty-four cities show a very much smaller decline in unemployment in November than in October. Weighted figures show the following per cent of the membership unemployed: August, 18.4; September 17.9; October, 17.2; November, 16.8.

The largest gain has been in the durable goods manufacturing industries (chiefly metal manufacturing), where more than 500,000 have gone back to work in the last year; in non-durable goods, such as food and clothing, 57,000 have found jobs. Employment in durable goods is still below 1929 by 1,250,000, however; non-durable goods by 400,000. Wholesale and retail trade in the last month have added 88,000 to their payrolls.

Government Aid Is Vital

Gains thus far, however, are too small to make an impression on the very serious unemployment in the building industry. In the last year 40,000 have gone back to work, but nearly two-thirds of all building workers (union and non-union) are still without jobs, except as provided by P.W.A. and the emergency programs. The federal government has added 97,000 to its staff of workers in the past year, in addition to those on relief jobs.

"These small employment gains have made little reduction in the millions dependent on the government for their existence," says President Green of the A. F. of L. "In September, F.E.R.A. reports 3,254,000 cases, including over 14,000,000 persons. By November 16, 2,367,000 had been transferred to Works Projects, but jobs have by no means been found for all those without support. With winter approaching, this is no time for the federal government to cut off relief."

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES DECREASE

The number of railroad employees in the United States has decreased from about 2,000,000 to approximately 1,000,000 in the last fifteen years.

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Mooney Hearing, in Tenth Week, Will Be Continued Into New Year

The Tom Mooney habeas corpus proceedings, that already have run for over ten weeks, will be carried over into next year, when the state will begin presentation of its case. Mooney's attorneys expected to end their introduction of testimony this week.

Subjects of interest in the hearing this week have included those introduced while City Treasurer Duncan Matheson, and a former captain of detectives, was on the stand and the offering of letters, over the state's protest, for the record which were written by Draper Hand, former city policeman.

Matheson stated the first time he had heard Mooney's name mentioned in connection with the bombing incident was in a discussion of certain phases of the investigation with Thornwell Mullally, then an official of the United Railroads, and that Mullally suggested "it might be well to look up Mooney." The former police captain also testified: "I told Charles Fickert, district attorney, that Rigall looked like a bunco man to me." Rigall was brought into the case through Frank Oxman.

One of the letters written to Mooney by Draper Hand, and allowed to enter the record of the hearing as an exhibit, stated:

"I know that all the prosecution testimony which convicted you was perjury.

"But there was no way of proving it. I did exactly as the others, that is, let the witnesses lie their heads off to get the reward offered, so long as their testimony did not tie us up with it."

Railroad Brotherhoods Continue Favorites as Worker Spokesmen

"Company unions" continue to go down to defeat in the voting for collective bargaining representatives by employees of the nation's railroads.

The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks report three recent victories in votes by employees of the Santa Fe Railway, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, and the Duluth Union Depot and Terminal Company.

Only in one instance has a "company union" won out recently, when the steel-controlled Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway "Clerks' Association" defeated the Brotherhood union by 195 to 124.

BRITISH MINERS VOTE FOR STRIKE

Coal miners of the United Kingdom have voted more than 14 to 1 in favor of a nation-wide strike to enforce their demand for a wage increase of 50 cents a day and a national wage agreement. The poll showed 409,351 miners voting for the strike and 29,215 against. The strike vote was announced by the executive committee of the Mine Workers' Federation, which also communicated the result to Prime Minister Baldwin.

Conditions Revealed Under Rule of Naziism

Two news items coming out of Germany are of interest when considering conditions under Hitler and the Nazi regime. As to the state of intellectual life, the following figures are given: In 1929 the turnover of German books was 1,725,000,000 marks; in 1935 it was 278,000,000. According to the year book of the German postal service, the number of papers and periodicals has declined from 11,300 in March, 1933, to 8700 in March, 1935. The loss is even more pronounced when taking into account that more than 2000 Nazi papers were founded during the last few years. The number of delivered newspaper copies had declined 400,000,000.

Grafting by Officials

Another story—though pertaining to a condition not unknown, in its various phases, in other nations—reveals:

The director of the State Secret Police in Berlin and referee for Jewish banking and finances, Steinmeister, has been arrested on charges of corruption and misappropriation of public funds. Steinmeister was known for his lavish life and heavy expenditures in restaurants and night clubs at the fashionable West End district. It was discovered that Steinmeister made his money by visiting Jewish bankers and financiers and threatening them with difficulties if credits were not put at his disposal. Five other officials, among them four high police officers and one city councillor, have been arrested in connection with this affair.

A patient in a hospital awoke after an operation and found the blinds of the room drawn.

"Why are those blinds down, doctor?" he asked.

"Well," said the doctor, "there's a fire across the street and I didn't want you to wake up and think the operation had been a failure."—Ex.

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Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1935

"Promote the General Welfare"

The brief defending the constitutionality of the Agricultural Adjustment Act filed with the United States Supreme Court is said to plant the act squarely on the general welfare clauses of the Constitution. It is further stated this action places the power of Congress to enact legislation designed to benefit the masses definitely before the nation's highest judicial authority and calls for a positive and plain interpretation.

The authors of the Constitution mentioned the general welfare in two places. The Preamble reads: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, **promote the general welfare**, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

In Section 8 is the provision that Congress shall have power: "To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and **provide for the common defense and general welfare** of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

The point is stressed in one portion of the government A.A.A. brief that the Supreme Court should interpret "broadly" the general welfare clauses of the Constitution. "The adoption at this late day of the narrower construction," the brief says, "would result in grave dislocations and would measurably retard the advancement of public education, the sciences and social welfare."

In the pending case the question before the court is recently enacted legislation intended to raise the economic condition of the farmers from a very depressing and socially destructive level to a higher level by means of the so-called processing taxes, which require the first processor of certain farm products to pay to the government a tax which goes into the federal treasury. Then, out of the general fund in the treasury the government pays certain benefits to certain groups of farmers under certain conditions.

The government's hoped-for "broad" interpretation by the Supreme Court of the power of Congress under the general welfare clauses of the Constitution will mean that Congress has the power to "promote" the welfare and "provide" for the welfare of the farmers in the field of increasing the prices of farm products to a level held necessary for decent living standards. A "narrow" interpretation of the general welfare clauses will mean that Congress does not have this power.

One contention that has been made by the opponents of the A.A.A. is that it taxes one por-

tion of the population (the consumer) for the benefit of another portion (the farmer). Friends of the legislation immediately reply by citing the well established governmental policies of the protective tariff, land grants to railroads and subsidies to steamship companies as being class legislation comparative to the measure now before the Supreme Court.

Union Labor's Own Problem

Members of union labor should guard carefully its best interests in the contest now brought into the limelight between the advocates of "vertical" and "horizontal" union organization. They should do their own thinking and, in particular, not be influenced or guided by opinion and advice offered from outside the ranks. Refuse to permit any seeds of dissension to be planted that might endanger the future onward march of the workers. In the light of your own knowledge and trade union experience decide the issue upon principle—upon the best method of organization—and not upon personal likes or dislikes of individuals. Of those in both schools of thought now prominently mentioned in connection with the difference of opinion—it is only that—as to the best method of union organization, each one has a well-known record in leadership of the workers, and his views are entitled to consideration.

In an account of the situation developed within the last week, "Labor," organ of the Standard Railroad Labor Organizations, says:

"Columns of wild newspaper speculation and sensational predictions were inspired by the resignation of John L. Lewis from the A. F. of L. executive council. Lurid headlines announced he had quit, reactionary newspapers printed long editorials solemnly commenting on the 'significance' of his action, and the corps of Washington correspondents burned up the wires with dispatches 'forecasting' the 'disruption' of the Federation.

"Lewis' resignation, these dispatches declared, indicated that at least 'eight big unions,' including the United Mine Workers of which he is international president, might leave the A. F. of L. and set up a 'rival federation.'

"As a matter of fact, none of the unions named, least of all the United Mine Workers, has the slightest idea of withdrawing from the A. F. of L."

Developing Trade Markets

A columnist in the Houston "Labor Journal," commenting on the National Foreign Trade convention in session in the Texas city, "as a philosopher" remarks that it has always seemed very incongruous that great efforts should be made to capture foreign markets while our own United States has a vast undeveloped field that would require enormous effort to supply if prospective buyers had any purchasing power.

Disclaiming any advocacy of "restriction" of foreign trade as oft attributed to "economic nationalists," the suggestion is offered that trade, like charity, should begin at home, and continuing:

"To supply other people with needed goods is perfectly right. It is even laudable, if it is done with desire to supply the needs of such people. The profit motive, however, has always moved the world commerce, and it is at least a debatable question whether foreign trade, as we know it, is a blessing or a curse. We all know it has caused numerous wars. We know it has made sturdy, primitive people weak and has corrupted their native sense of morality."

A speaker in the convention had pointed out that it is common practice with most nations to subsidize their merchant marine, and on that subject it strikes the "philosopher" that "if all nations could agree not to subsidize the merchant marine fleets, it would bring the same result. The traders would

simply 'go it on their own' without having their respective governments chip in with the taxpayers' money so as to give them an advantage over the other fellows. The money spent for subsidies to world traders could, perhaps, be better invested by using it to subsidize the nine million share croppers in the South who are not only living a life of want, but who, under profit motive innovations, face complete starvation and annihilation."

Any asserted altruistic or patriotic motives of the average world traders fail to impress the above-mentioned writer. "Witness," says he, "our national cotton traders. Many of these have moved their capital and activity to Brazil and are raising cotton down there in competition with domestic cotton raisers. They have, even in later years, imported cotton for the use of American mills. It should be unnecessary to point out that the Brazilian cotton workers, inevitably, must live under even lower standards than those known to the American share croppers. The idea is to produce cheaply, so that the trader may get the more."

In conclusion, and as an alternative to great exaggeration of the importance of world trade, is offered:

"The actual need for goods exists in the United States just as much as it exists in China, Japan, and other countries. Why not form an organization and have a convention here in Houston to discuss ways and means to supply the ragged and hungry people of our own state with food, clothing, and shelter, not as a matter of charity or relief, but on a sound commercial basis?"

Speaking of Gratitude

James A. Moffett, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company of California, recently issued a stinging rebuke to the animosity quite generally displayed by "Big Business" executives against President Roosevelt and his policies.

Among other things this well-known industrialist said: "It is remarkable that the better business gets the more business men howl about government interference. You did not hear any such howls in March, 1933. Business is improving because of President Roosevelt and not in spite of him."

And the Sacramento "Bee" proceeds to add to the above blast the following:

"Not only were there no such howls in 1933, but actually from one end of the country to the other there were prayers, beseechings and tears for the President and the government to rescue business, particularly 'Big Business,' from the collapse that already had overtaken the banks of the country.

"And as long as the Hooverian policy of using the credit of the United States to bolster business and keep it out of bankruptcy was pursued, the now loud demanders for a balanced budget were as quiet as the proverbial church mouse.

"It was only when and since the government decided to give relief to suffering people as well as to suffering business that the cry of extravagance and waste began to be heard throughout the land."

Fascist Italy is making a great to-do about settlement possibilities of her people in Abyssinia, if and when the latter is conquered. But the facts about land distribution in Italy proper speak another language. Official figures in the Fascist "Annuario Statistico" for the year 1935 show that Italy by the widest stretch of imagination can not be considered as a nation without soil. According to it, about 2,470,000 Italian peasants possess altogether over 15 million hectares of cultivated land. Of these, however, approximately 7,000,000 hectares, or 47 per cent, belong to .6 per cent of the agrarian population; in other words, 12,490 Italians possess as much land as the other 2,450,000 peasants and small land owners put together.

How to Grow High Wages

By N. D. ALPER

Fake Interest: Land-Rent, God's Miracle

In last week's article we said: "True capital produces its own interest and is of no cost to the borrower." . . . Not only is this true in the simple bow-and-arrow illustration we gave, but it is likewise true in the more complicated situations, where people turn over their savings to industry and receive in exchange a piece of paper—a deposit receipt, or certificate of shares or bonds. The extra production achieved is due to the labor and sacrifice of the owner of the capital. True interest is but a delayed reward for labor and saving.

There is a constant complaint about the wealth paid out as dividends, without an honest attempt on the part of those complaining to analyze dividends to see just what they include. To most people dividends and interest are one and the same thing.

"Equal rights to all and special privilege to none" was an early American ideal. What are the facts after 159 years have followed 1776? Take patents! We have issued them in such fashion as to permit return to monopoly over and above the wages of invention. A patent is not capital, and wealth collected above the value of the service rendered due to monopoly is neither interest nor wages. It is the reward of privilege which benefits the few to the hurt of many.

Then what do we, the people, do? We carelessly permit the granting of franchises and tariffs. The people grant the privileges with which they are abused by a few, and which permit wealth earned by the people to be collected by those who do not earn it or make it. Tariffs and franchises are not capital, and the wealth collected because of them is not interest. It is the reward of privilege, which benefits few to the hurt of many.

"What kind of an American are you?" "Buy a bond! Collect 4¼ per cent." And millions of savings of Americans went up in shot and shell or were buried in human flesh. This wealth represented by war bonds was destroyed, and cannot earn interest. But the government promised to pay interest. So it proceeds to collect wealth from the people by taking from them shares of their produce by direct or pickpocket taxes which it turns over to the holders of the bonds as—of all things!—interest. Such payments are not interest, but are merely a transfer of tax-collected wealth. England fought a hundred years' war and a thirty years' war without a bond issue. The "fake" interest war racket started when the noble lords learned how to fight wars with bonds and make labor—not the privileges they held—pay the bill. The "American lords" but carry on.

Last to be mentioned here is the privilege of holding land, the greatest of interest fakers. Land rentals in the United States in 1930 were some \$13,000,000,000. In California in 1934, the land value of the state was \$9,000,000,000. In other words, if absentee landowners held the privilege of collecting the rent of the bare land of California they would enjoy an income from that privilege alone of some \$450,000,000 a year. For merely granting (or re-granting we should say, for the state is the first grantor) permission to use land, labor products—wheat, oranges, oils and minerals and construction—and other tangible services of business and the professions to the extent of this vast sum are claimed by the second-hand privilege holders. In exchange both parties benefit by swapping all sorts of wealth, the products of labor. Wealth collected by business and industry is new wealth produced. But new wealth given up for something that was always here—the land—is the reward of privilege and is not due to labor. The bulk of our nation's land value has long since ceased to be in farm or orchard land. Its great peaks are in the cities and towns of the nation.

The farmers of America have less than 15 per cent of the total land value in their possession, in spite of the fact there are millions of them. Who, possessing the privilege of collecting land rent for the use of downtown land sites, natural mineral and oil sites, could help but concentrate wealth?

Deduct from the dividends paid in the nation the return to privilege—the privilege of unfair patent advantages, franchises, tariffs and the tolls paid for the use of land from the so-called interest bill of the people. Do this, and few will complain of the true interest, the reward of individual effort in saving labor for productive purposes. "Privilege, not capital, is the enemy of labor."

(Copyright, 1935, by N. D. Alper)
Next week: Mothers' Milk and Land Rent

Every Voter in California Must Re-register for the 1936 Elections

Beginning with January of next year every voter in California will be required to re-register in order to participate in any election.

This was the ruling of the State Supreme Court last week in interpreting amendments to the political code adopted by the last Legislature. The court said: "We are of the opinion that the amendment by the Legislature must be held to be a valid exercise of legislative powers. A new and permanent registration is required, commencing with the year 1936."

The decision was made on the petition of the Registrar of Voters of Los Angeles to compel the city purchasing agent to provide him with supplies for re-registration of the voters.

The changed condition should be brought to the attention of every member of organized labor.

"DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION!"

A huge part of the fifteen billion dollar public utility industry opened for business last Monday in defiance of government efforts to regulate its affairs. Virtually every large public utility holding company had either ignored the new public utility holding company act or filed suit to restrain the government from enforcing the law's provisions, when the deadline for registration passed at midnight Sunday.

America's Mission

Give thanks "for an America still free in a world of spreading servitude; for an America at peace in a world of war," was the beginning of a Thanksgiving Day message by Chester H. Rowell appearing in the San Francisco "Chronicle," and which continues, in part:

"We stand on a firm rock in a stormy sea. Wars and revolutions rage all around us. Ancient institutions are falling to pieces, and the structures which despots have erected on their ruins are doomed to fall from their false foundations. The vengeance of God will not spare those who have denied the liberties of men. Our mission, when the flood subsides, may be like that of Noah on Ararat. At least until then, we are called to preserve this land, amid the universal chaos. . . .

"Yet in all our thanksgiving, let us first be humble. It is not by our merit that our lot is cast in a happier time and a fairer land. We may be more fortunate than others, but we are not better. The Pharisee's prayer of pride was not worthy to be heard. We shall deserve our advantages only by rising to their responsibilities. He that has received much, owes much in return. In acknowledgment of that obligation—be humble, this day. . . .

"As the guardians of what may be the last oasis of liberty; as the builders of a glittering structure of wealth which must be consistent with social justice, we dare not fail."

Tax Repeal Amendment

Supervisor Joseph Hunter of Lassen County "may be a trusted follower of big land speculators, but he seems to be an unreliable leader for home owners and farmers," and his statements on taxation are "absurdly at variance with facts," says the Sales Tax Repeal Association in a letter to California supervisors and assessors, in regard to statements made by Hunter at a meeting in San Francisco November 23, to begin a campaign against the Sales Tax Repeal Amendment. This amendment, to be voted on in November, 1936, provides for the gradual abolition, over a period of five years, of taxes on tangible property and improvements, repeals the sales tax, and provides for a gradual substitution of a tax on publicly created land values.

Replying to Hunter's statement that the Sales Tax Repeal Amendment would substitute "a single tax on land for all existing taxes, which would ruin home owners, farmers and landowners," the letter asserts that the amendment does not propose a tax on land, and its purpose is not to "substitute a single tax on land for all existing taxes."

As to the alleged benefits of the sales tax, the letter quotes State Controller Riley, who said on December 22, 1934, that "there is some justification for the statement that the small home owner has not been helped to the same extent as the large landowner"; and quotes also from Dr. Staffelfach, director of research of the California Teachers' Association: "The only true relief brought to real estate owners in California by substituting one hundred million in sales taxes for seventy-six millions in real and personal property taxes is to be found in the cases of large real estate speculators whose real estate holdings are large and whose payment in sales taxes will be relatively small. However, neither the future of the country nor the future of the real estate business can safely depend on the operations of such speculators."

The great majority of Californians, says the letter, are people of small means, and sales taxes have hit them hard; and this seems to be a very good time to take a large part of the tax burden from the backs of industry and poverty—taxes that hurt home owners and those trying to become home owners. "The working farmer, whatever crops he may grow," says the letter, "has a direct pocketbook interest in repeal of all sales taxes, and the same interest in exemption from taxes on household goods, farm tools and machinery, dwellings, barns, vineyards, orchards, irrigation plant and all other improvements."

Concluding, the letter says: "Sales taxes oppress the poor and hamper industry. Taxes on tangible personal property restrict its production and use. Taxes on improvements are a continuing burden on all labor and industry. Therefore, you will find that 90 per cent of your constituents will be benefited by adoption of the Sales Tax Repeal Amendment; and that includes renters as well as home owners. The taxes we seek to repeal are in very large part responsible for the unemployment that has become a menace to America."

FINED IN PRISON GOODS CASE

Convicted of selling prison-made furniture as the product of free labor in private manufacturing plants, Barry Benjamin and Emanuel Bachrach of New York were fined \$750 each in federal court at Grand Rapids, Mich. Benjamin and Bachrach are operators of the Minerva Manufacturing Company, said to be a New York concern. Judge Raymond gave them the alternative of serving six months at the federal detention farm.

Machine Use Making Less Jobs for Women

Study of a group of industrial plants revealed a 44 per cent decrease in employment of women in six months as the result of improved machinery and other technological changes, according to a U. S. Department of Labor report. Visits to 115 plants in thirty-two Eastern and mid-Western cities and interviews with 1035 women were used in tracing 250 technological improvements and their effect on employment.

Before the technological changes described took place 6401 workers were employed on the processes involved; six months or more after the change went into effect only 3604 persons were employed in the same process, a decrease of 44 per cent. In every case this decrease was reported to be due to improved technology and not to lessened factory output.

Revolutionary Changes Hit Workers

This employment change is "exceedingly significant" in view of "our country's present serious unemployment situation," the report says. It is further declared that technological changes in industry have revolutionized the jobs of thousands of women wage earners at factory machine or work bench. Though these new methods have proved advantageous to manufacturers by reducing labor costs and increasing production, in many instances women have been forced to bear the brunt of the changes, through decreased earnings or loss of jobs.

A very serious problem has arisen from the rapidity of technological improvement in American manufacturing, resulting in an increased capacity to produce, especially during a depression period when the public is unable to buy enough goods to keep machines and workers steadily employed, the bulletin points out. As new and improved labor-saving machinery, better tools, and more efficient plant routing and use of man power are instituted by management, the amount one worker can produce is increased enormously.

Labor's Buying Power Reduced

However, a large number of workers are displaced and their purchasing power is decreased during the period in which they are seeking re-employment in the same or other lines of work. As a superintendent in a knitting mill expressed it: "Before long we won't need workers, the machines

are so perfect; but unfortunately machines don't wear stockings."

The object of every technological change studied by the Women's Bureau was more efficient and cheaper production of goods.

The steady trend toward the increased mechanization of the human factor in industry is shown by the predominating types of technological changes discussed in the report. Perhaps the most frequently found and widely distributed change was that of improved lay-out and better planning and routing of work. Conveyors or moving belts have been put into use in all industries wherever possible. The installation of new and improved machinery has been constantly carried on in all types of industry.

Less Employees and Lower Wages

Concrete illustrations of technological changes given in the report include: Packaging cereals, soap flakes, etc.—Conveyor belt system; 5 new machines with 20 girls do the work formerly done by 24 machines, 48 girls. Candy factory—Moving belt increased daily output a girl from 100 to 190 boxes. Bottle labelling and wrapping—Machine speeding output from 2016 bottles to 26,000 daily reduced force from 15 girls (hand method) to 6 girl machine operators. All hands received pay cut amounting in majority of cases to 25 per cent. Automobile striping—Work formerly done by 22 skilled men now done by 1 man and 4 girls by the paint-gun method.

A. F. of L. Organization Activity In Mass Production Industries

In commenting on his opposition to the movement within the American Federation of Labor for organization of workers in mass production industries, which movement is sponsored by executives or six national unions, President William Green pointed out that during the past two years the A. F. of L. has created 1804 federal labor unions, 508 of which were established in mass production industries. Of these 1804 unions, 183 are in the automobile industry, 133 in the timber and lumber industry, 17 in the aluminum industry, 12 in the radio industry, 27 in the cement industry, 31 in the gas and by-product coke industry, 66 in the gasoline station industry, and 69 in the rubber industry. In addition national unions have been established in the automobile and rubber industries.

He declared the Federation recognizes in its organization policy that in many industries a new condition exists requiring organization upon a different basis to be most effective, and that this new condition had received consideration in connection with protecting the jurisdictional rights of all trade unions organized upon craft lines.

Green further cited the achievements for railroad labor resulting from unanimity, and as proof that effective results can be realized under craft unionism.

Canadian Social Laws Before Supreme Court

The new Mackenzie King government has referred all the social legislation passed by the last Canadian parliament to the Supreme Court for a decision on its constitutionality. Such legislation includes the unemployed insurance act, the eight-hour-day act, and an act to set up Dominion minimum wage boards.

The King government has called a conference of provincial representatives to discuss what may be done if the Supreme Court rules that the legislation in question impinges on the jurisdiction of the provinces.

Labor Strength in the Dominion

For years Canadian organized labor has urged a general overhauling of the constitution in order to permit the authorities to deal effectively with new social conditions.

Reports received by the Canadian Department of Labor, from officers of different central labor organizations, and figures from departmental records, reveal that the membership of the international craft union group, which consisted of the Canadian members of 79 organizations (one more than recorded in 1933) was 133,669, comprised in 1750 local branches, a loss of 3. The One Big Union, an international industrial union, had 23,580 members, a gain of 280, and an increase of 2 in local units, having reported 48. The Industrial Workers of the World, another industrial international union, reported 11 local branches, a gain of 3, with 4155 members, an increase of 537.

Gain in Central Bodies

The Canadian central bodies, numbering 24, had 662 branches, a gain of 14 for the organizations enumerated, with a combined membership of 55,486, a gain of 778. The National Catholic group consisted of 114 syndicates and 8 study circles, a gain of 12, with a combined membership of 30,346, an increase of 3452.

There were 42 independent units, same as in 1933, with 32 reporting a membership of 10,452. The Workers' Unity League reported a membership of 24,086, comprised in 105 local branches.

The above figures show that there were at the close of 1934 a total of 2740 trade union branches (an increase of 33), with a combined membership of 281,774, a decrease of 4446.

MOTORISTS AND HOLIDAY CROWDS

Holiday shopping crowds thronging the streets during December present a condition which calls for particular care on the part of motorists to avoid accidents involving pedestrians, says a statement issued by the California State Automobile Association, urging motorists to be more than ordinarily alert this month for the safety of persons on foot, and declaring that records consistently reveal a greater number of pedestrian accidents during December than in any other month of the year.

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Temporary Rules for Unemployment Law

The California Unemployment Insurance Commission, which will collect the funds and administer the provisions of the new social legislation, has drawn up what is frankly declared to be a tentative set of rules to guide those coming under the purview of the law.

Employers are required to transmit attested records, starting January 1, 1936, showing name, address and type of business, total number of employees of all types, hours of full time work weekly, date of wage payments, period covered by payments, time worked during period in days, weeks, hours; rate of wages by the same, amount of wages or salary for time worked.

Workers' Contributions Shown in Record

Also shown will be the amount of workers' unemployment insurance contribution deducted for the period covered by the contribution, net amount of wage payment after deduction of workers' unemployment insurance contribution, and total payroll as to money received by employees and remunerations other than money (room, board or kind).

Confusion at present exists upon the entire subject. The California law is of course dependent in a measure upon provisions of the federal enactment on the same subject, many details of which, and doubtless even the constitutionality of such legislation, yet remain to be passed upon.

Federal and State Conflict

While Governor Merriam has received notice from the chairman of the federal board that no return or payment is due until January, 1937, the governor stated that as far as he could determine there is nothing in the federal board's action that would not permit the state to collect monthly or quarterly. The California commission had made plans to begin collecting the tax monthly, commencing in February, 1936. A clearer presentation of the subject, and of the immediate actual requirements, will perhaps be possible in a few weeks.

About Fred Benioff's

The Labor Clarion in its issue of November 22, 1935, contained an article entitled "Strike on Fred Benioff." This article was contributed and signed by the Executive Committee, International Fur Workers' Union, Local No. 79.

The Labor Clarion is in receipt of a communication from M. Harris Corporation, "transacting business under the fictitious name and style of 'Fred Benioff' and 'Fred Benioff Furs,'" and in this communication said corporation denies that there is any strike on Fred Benioff's. The communication denies that at this time the Fur Workers' Union is carrying on a strike at Fred Benioff's at 133 Geary street, second floor, and further denies that Fred Benioff is a vicious enemy of

labor or is stubbornly or otherwise fighting the unions.

The communication further states that the corporation's employees are entirely satisfied with their working conditions and that no dispute of any kind or nature exists between said corporation and its employees.

The said communication also specifically states:

"We are not, and Fred Benioff is not, a most vicious labor enemy at all and we are not stubbornly fighting the union generally. On the contrary, we have not discriminated against union labor either in connection with manufactured furs or the renovating and remodeling of our properties. By making purchases from local fur manufacturers since the organization of the International Fur Workers' Union, Local No. 79, we have furnished work for approximately two hundred members of said local union engaged in this occupation. All of the carpenters and painters employed in the remodeling of our Stockton property within the last few weeks were union members. For proof of this fact we refer you to Mr. William North, president of the Painters' Union at Stockton, and to Mr. Gauthier of the Crescent Fixture and Show Case Company there."

The article was printed in the Labor Clarion just as it came from a bona fide union affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council and was printed as an item of labor news of interest to its subscribers.

Civil Service Building Employees Report Large Gain in Membership

Local 66, Civil Service Building Maintenance Employees, report a revived and most active interest being shown in the benefits provided by organization.

At the last meeting additional members to the number of 83, including new applicants and reinstatements, were added to the roll, and with many "old timers" taking part in transaction of business at the gathering. The eligible membership is composed of employees in building maintenance who are connected with the civil service.

For the present the meeting date of Local 66 has been set for the third Thursday in the month, in Mechanics' Hall of the Labor Temple. The indications are stated to be for an equally good showing of initiates at the next meeting with that of last month.

FEDERATION COMMITTEE MEETING

The executive committee of the California State Federation of Labor will meet in San Francisco on Sunday, December 15, at which time the program adopted at the recent annual convention in San Diego will be a principal topic of discussion.

Seamen Win Struggle In Geneva Conference

The International Labor Organization's preparatory maritime conference, at the end of a struggle lasting three days, voted to begin the first discussion on the question of manning of ships and hours of work, "with the object that the results of the discussion, if any, will be used by the International Labor Organization for preparing the final report which may contain the draft convention."

This action defeated the proposal of the British government and shipowners that the conference merely send out a questionnaire now instead of drafting a convention as the seamen demand.

Andrew Furuseth of San Francisco, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, is the representative of American seamen at the conference. He was appointed by President Roosevelt.

Union Industrial Exposition in St. Louis Again Proves Successful

The third annual Union Industrial Exposition, held recently in St. Louis was attended by many thousands of people and proved a marked success.

The exposition, which is gradually gaining some national as well as local fame, has been sponsored for each of the past three years by the St. Louis Union Label Trades Section, assisted by local and nearby labor organizations.

Thirty-eight booths displayed the products of organized labor to the general public. The booths were very instructive and interesting in appearance. Plenty of entertainment was furnished to amuse those attending. Favors were given at various booths, and in addition the Label Trades Section had 101 attendance awards. Among these were a suit of clothes, four tons of coal, furniture, tobaccos and many others.

The exposition is a non-profit making enterprise conducted in the interest of union-made products and of union services.

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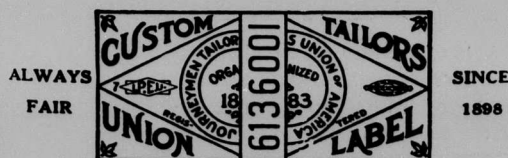
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Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Members of No. 21 are extending congratulations this week to Charles A. Derry following the announcement of his marriage to Mrs. Sadie Dunne, which occurred in Reno on November 29—and without even giving a hint of the approaching event to his best friends. The bride is a member of a pioneer family, while every member of the Typographical Union knows "Charley" through his prominence over a long period of years in the affairs of the local and international organization, as the editor of the Labor Clarion, and as a member of the Board of Education of San Francisco. The couple will be at home to their friends after December 8, at 1801 California street. This column adds its very best wishes for their future.

The special meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union last Sunday was well attended. Having been called to consider a proposition submitted by the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association in counter to the proposed newspaper contract and scale of prices of the union which had been presented to the association, the meeting was composed largely of members of the union from the newspaper branch of the craft. The publishers' counter proposition was given a thorough study and considered carefully as it was presented and passed upon section by section. Many sections of the association's counter proposal provoked animated discussion—in fact, some drew criticism of the sharpest kind, as they were interpreted as indicating a desire for a return to working conditions of a day long past and impossible of acceptance, in view of economic and industrial conditions as they exist today. A conference of representatives of the association and the union was scheduled for 2 p. m. today.

Helen McKechnie, "Examiner" linotype operator, has vacated St. Francis Hospital, where, it is reported, she underwent a serious surgical operation. While her many friends are pleased to learn she is somewhat improved, she is still under the care of a trained nurse at her home.

"A high mark, even for the publication of the San Francisco Club of Printing House Craftsmen, is registered by the October issue. Amedeo Tommasini of Schwabacher-Frey is the gifted designer. Green and brown, both deep, were used on Indiant antique paper."—November (1935) issue of the "Inland Printer." Mr. Tommasini's design, which

served as the cover for the local Craftsmen Club's October "Pi Box," was reproduced in the "Inland Printer" with the foregoing caption. Mr. Tommasini is a member of Typographical Union No. 21's apprentice committee.

Approach of the holidays with their attendant festivities prompted the members of the concert band of Typographical Union No. 21 to vote for a discontinuance of rehearsals until the second Thursday of January, 1936. They will all keep that important date in mind, however—Thursday, January 9, 1936.

T. S. Watkins of the "Examiner" chapel is again mingling with his friends after a brief confinement in St. Luke's Hospital.

L. C. Rousseau of the "Chronicle" chapel postcards from Sumner, Wash., his birthplace, that he is "having a good time" on his tour of the Northwest. Alaska may be included in his itinerary.

The following have filed as candidates for international union offices, indorsements for which will be made at the February meeting:

For President—Charles P. Howard, Chicago; Hugh B. McGann, Houston; John J. Hart, Newark; Arthur C. Maune, New York.

For First Vice-President—Claude M. Baker, San Francisco; Charles T. Laffin, Hartford.

For Second Vice-President—Francis G. Barrett, New York; William P. McConnell, New York; Thomas J. Gethins, Boston; Henry Berger, Paterson.

Secretary-Treasurer—Woodruff Randolph, Chicago; Clarence J. Desper, Washington.

For Trustees Union Printers' Home (four to be elected)—William R. Lucas, Toronto; J. Cliff Kane, Louisville; Fred S. Walker, Washington; James H. Fairclough, Boston; David E. Greelis, Schenectady; B. Preston Crawford, St. Louis; William A. Seims, New York; Will S. Hackett, Dallas; John W. Ogg, Springfield, Ohio; C. R. Waters, Chicago; Walter H. Mules, Baltimore.

For Delegate A. F. of L. (five to be elected)—Frank Morrison, Chicago; William R. Trotter, Vancouver; Frank X. Martel, Detroit; John Simons, New York; Jack Gill, Cleveland; Nicholas M. Di Pietro, Tarrytown-Ossining; George Ballinger, Jr., Pittsburgh; Henry E. Clemens, Los Angeles; Joseph W. Farley, Jersey City; Allan James Edwards, Miami; Edward P. Scott, Dunellen; John C. Euler, Buffalo; William H. Wherry, Phoenix; Henry Kolb, Jr., Hackensack; Theodore C. Jennings, New York.

For Delegate Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—William B. Lowe, Winnipeg; Thomas A. Holland, Vancouver.

For Agent Union Printers' Home—Ira G. Gwinup, Denver; Fred L. Pferdesteller, Denver; George A. Kelly, Waterbury.

For Board of Auditors—C. E. Tracy, Los Angeles; D. P. Lyon, St. Joseph, Mo.; Samuel F. McClafferty, Wilmington; Joseph G. Kaiser, Erie.

A severe protest by union members of the printing industry in Michigan, lodged with Governor Fitzgerald, when it was announced that the state of Michigan intended to do its own printing with convict labor, brought forth a statement from the governor that the plan has been given up. It was and still is believed that convict labor should not interfere with free labor in any trade. A man should not be obliged to go to prison to get a job. Self-respecting citizens are entitled to first consideration over and above that given to prisoners.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Our sick list is smaller this week. Brothers Bigler and Casey are back on the job, while Machinist Engelhardt has left the hospital and is expected back soon.

Ernie Darr had a run-in with the proof press one day last week and came off second best. One of his ribs was fractured.

One of our members has evidently taken to

heart the teachings of the late Huey Long. Huey believed in "sharing the wealth." "Deacon" Folger, our editorial setter, looked around for some way to share his wealth, and seeing no other outlet took unto himself a wife. We can see the married men kind o' raise their eyebrows and smile when "share" the wealth is mentioned. Anyhow, "Deacon" congratulations. The boys in the chapel, in order to help along the idea, chipped in and gave the newlyweds some more wealth to share.

The Christmas business already has started. The "Call-Bulletin" got out a forty-eight-page paper the other day. Let's hope the business keeps up.

"Shopping News" Chapel Notes

M. A. Erickson, who has been filling in during the busy spell of the last four weeks, is scheduled to ascend the high mogul's throne in his lodge of Red Men in Burlingame. Congratulations from the chapel!

Don Hamilton has forsaken the Alameda "Times-Star" and is getting in full time and overtime since putting up his slip three weeks ago.

Harry Ehrlich, who has been holding down a job at Jones', has been dividing his time between Jones' and "Shopping News." Doing fairly well, too.

O. N. Garrett has left for Boise City, Idaho, where a make-up job awaits him.

J. Payne, nephew of the one and only Rod Payne, was tendered a steady position up around Stockton and left as soon as his acceptance was verified.

A. W. Wiederholz, formerly of the old "Bulletin" and late of San Diego, has returned to this city and is now showing up on this sheet. Quite a handy man, too. Bought an old Reo truck, built a new body and installed a kitchen, bathroom, bedroom, etc. All electrically equipped, too!

PICKETING RESTRAINED

A temporary restraining order was issued last Saturday by Superior Judge Griffin against the International Fur Workers' Union, Local No. 79, restraining picketing of the establishment of the M. Harris Corporation, Geary street furriers, pending trial of suit for permanent injunction.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Since the last report the following members of organized labor in San Francisco have been taken by death: Joseph F. Gallagher, Jr., of the Chauffeurs' Union; Michael J. McLaughlin, Material Teamsters; George H. Stuhr, Teamsters No. 85; Henry Schuchard, Milk Wagon Drivers; Charles M. Ericksen, Building Service Employees; Frank A. Heller, Railway Employees; Ernest L. Hibbard, Elevator Constructors.

GALLAGHER MAY DEMAND RECOUNT

In requesting that he be excused from voting on acceptance by the Board of Supervisors last week of the official returns from the recent municipal election, Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher stated that he might, after more thorough study, decide to ask for a recount of the returns. Gallagher was apparently defeated by some 1500 votes. He said that in one precinct where he was credited with only nineteen votes he could produce evidence from fifty voters that their ballots had been cast in his favor.

When you buy of merchants and patronize business places which display the union label, shop card or button you hit the most sensitive nerve in the system of the unfair employer.

JAS. H. REILLY & CO. FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Phone Mission 0141 29th and Dolores Streets
Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

FRIENDS OF
ORGANIZED LABOR!

The Curtis Publications

"Saturday Evening Post"
"Ladies' Home Journal"
"Country Gentleman"

are on the

"We Don't
Patronize List"

of the

SAN FRANCISCO
LABOR COUNCIL

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

"Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the M. T. D. U. has not been all that it could have been, or should have been," stated the president of the M. T. D. U. in his report to their Montreal convention, "can we blame anyone for this except ourselves? And our neglect to do better for ourselves has been taken advantage of by the vicious element who now go to lengths to completely destroy us."

An admission of that nature coming from the president of that organization on that occasion is in striking contrast to his previous attitude regarding the M. T. D. U. And now that the M. T. D. U. continues slipping, its president seeks to place the blame for their sorry predicament upon "ourselves," or their rank and file, instead of the futile policies of its officers. All policies were formulated by its officers. The rank and file were "advised" of the wisdom of those policies and the same were jammed through boss-controlled unions and boss-ridden conventions, without protest, or with very feeble ones. Its officers have been the M. T. D. U. itself. They rode roughshod over their laws when it best suited their purpose and ambitions. There has been no available record of protest, if any, on the part of any of the members of the M. T. D. U., against the high-handed methods of its officers in evading their laws and failure to carry out the mandates of their conventions when they felt disposed to do so. Of course, all those who have openly criticized the actions of the M. T. D. U. officers may be expected to be referred to as "the vicious element." But references toward the critics of the M. T. D. U. officers as a "vicious element" is no answer to the accusations and charges made by the alleged "vicious element" of the misleadership and acts of M. T. D. U. officers. Yet the president of the M. T. D. U. says "we need an M. T. D. U. today more than ever before." That statement should prove a good one for the dues-paying membership to think over between now and the forthcoming convention at Colorado Springs.

The officers of the Independent movement of the I. T. U. expect to have a ticket in the field for the forthcoming election of the I. T. U., as follows: For president, Hugh B. McGann, of Houston, Texas; first vice-president, Charles T. Laffin, of Hartford, Conn.; second vice-president, William P. McConnell, of New York. The West Coast will be represented on their ticket by Henry E. Clemens, secretary of Los Angeles Union No. 174, as one of the candidates for delegates to the A. F. of L. Other candidates on their ticket for A. F. of L. are: George Ballinger, Jr., Pittsburg; Nicholas Di Pietro, Tarrytown-Ossining, N. Y., and Joseph Failey, of Jersey City, N. J. And may the best man, or men—win. Hugh B. McGann was delegate from Houston to the Long Beach convention of the I. T. U.

Work for subs has been rather brisk during the past week, with the "Daily News" having a roto hand-insert and the morning papers issuing special holiday supplements to their regular editions.

Frank C. Lee of the "Chronicle" chapel, who has been in poor health of late, is now confined to his home, where it is hoped he will soon be restored to health.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

Reports from Ottawa state that despite a slight increase in employment, the various Canadian governments—federal, provincial and municipal—still are spending approximately \$7,000,000 a month on various forms of unemployment relief. More than 15 per cent of the members registered with trade unions are out of work.

Movement of Migratory Workers to California Shows Seasonal Increase

Migratory workers entering California for the thirty-day period ending November 15 exceeded the total for the preceding month, according to the Resettlement Administration offices in Berkeley. Out-of-state cars carried 6864 men, women and children. The total for the preceding thirty days was 6309. Workers returning in California cars showed an increase from 1354 persons to 1679.

"Drought states" continue to furnish a large percentage of the migrant total. The number was 4681. Close of the Northwest fruit harvest and the end of the Montana beet harvest increased the influx from that area. A report from the Oregon line says: "Most of these migrants are in deplorable condition."

The Resettlement Administration has established camps, with bathing, laundry and sanitary conveniences, at Marysville and at Arvin, Kern County, and is working out a plan that contemplates the establishment of fifteen or twenty other camps in California communities.

It is said by those in charge of the program that the two demonstration camps have improved living conditions and restored morale among the workers who use them. The scope and direction of future plans will be determined in part by public understanding of this migratory problem and the extent to which it is given public support. The comprehensive survey conducted has convinced many leaders in agriculture, labor and economic circles that not only are these workers deserving of help from a purely humanitarian standpoint, but that the entire state will benefit materially if their standards are improved.

RETAIL COSTS OF FOOD

The index of retail food costs declined two-tenths of 1 per cent during the two weeks ended November 5, according to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The decrease resulted primarily because of a decline of 3.5 per cent in meat prices and smaller decreases in the prices of fats and oils, and beverages and chocolate. The decrease for these groups more than offset advances for the five other commodity groups. The current index stands 6.5 per cent higher than for the corresponding period of a year ago. Although average retail food costs for all cities combined showed a slight decline, food prices in the West South Central, Mountain and Pacific states increased. The city with the largest increase in prices (4.1 per cent) was Seattle.

LABOR TEMPLE CASH GROCERY

UNION STORE

2947 SIXTEENTH ST. - Opp. Labor Temple
"JOE" RUDIGER, Proprietor Phone HEMlock 6231

Culinary Crafts Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

We have received a letter and Christmas health seals, as usual, from the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association. There is reason to believe tuberculosis is increasing, due to conditions brought about by hard times. We are reminded that this is good and sufficient reason for the payment of union rates of wages on all jobs, even though given under the relief projects. Among the finest preventatives of this disease are plenty of wholesome food, decent living quarters and sufficient clean clothing. These can not be obtained when men and women work under sweatshop conditions.

Waiters' Union, Local No. 30, has donated \$10 to the Christmas Fund for Political Prisoners. Other culinary unions, please take notice and do what you can for these people at your next business meeting. It only requires a motion from the floor for action.

The Coney Island has been put straight and will employ only union labor in future.

The Aristo, at 1308 Fillmore street, is now O. K. with our craft.

Janes Cafe, 553 Clay street, is another that is O. K. and will have our house card in the future.


A warning to our fellows that are running for office: Don't bother the men too much while they are working on the job—some of the bosses are kicking.

Saturday, December 7, the Cooks' Union ball will be held at California Hall, Turk and Polk streets. Admission 50 cents for gentlemen, ladies free. Bring your girl friends. Good dancing, a floor show and lots of door favors. If you want to have a good time tomorrow night come around. All profits go for the unemployed.

Remember that Clinton's, Foster's, the White Taverns, the Danube on Ellis street, the Roosevelt at Fifth and Mission, and the Kress and Woolworth stores are all non-union. Spend your earnings only where you see the union house card, union button, or union label, and nowhere else. Help yourself by helping your fellow union workers.

F. W. STELLING
W. D. FENNIMORE A. R. FENNIMORE

California Optical Co.



Makers of Good Glasses

ESTABLISHED - 1888

Prices Reasonable - Eyes Tested - Satisfaction Guaranteed
231 Post St., above Grant Ave. 2508 Mission St., near 21st St.
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We
Give
Mission
Street
Merchant
Coupons

FOR LONG AND SATISFACTORY WEAR — INSIST ON

"GOLD NUGGET"

UNION MADE

JEANS \$1.13

Full cut 8-ounce denim. Bar tacked and triple stitched at all the necessary points. Guaranteed to fit properly. Sizes up to 42.

Men's Furnishings

HALE'S BASEMENT

MARKET at FIFTH

Sutter 8000

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKET 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, November 29, 1935

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Van-deleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Jewelry Workers No. 36, Norman Spanier vice Morris Fishman. Nurses No. 19923, Miss Cody. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of Building Trades Council. From Mother Lode Miners' Union No. 48, future looking better as little mines outside the strike zone are opening up; working conditions improved; Argonaut and Kennedy still unfair. American Federation of Labor, transmitting brief of Attorney Ogburn on the National Labor Relations Act; also jurisdictional decisions of the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, relative to Operating Engineers, Firemen and Oilers and Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs in the brewing industry. United States Civil Service Commission, scope circular for examinations for position as branch manager in Honolulu. Alaska Fishermen, relative to representation. Announcement of Law and Legislative Committee, relative to hearings at which Attorney John Dailey gave explanations of the Federal Security Act and the California Unemployment Reserves Act, and that committee had invited him to address this meeting on this new legislation. Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410, asking for demand for the clerk's union card. Alaska Fishermen, relative to membership.

Referred to the Executive Committee—From Coopers No. 65, asking that the use of steel barrels for beer be declared unfair. Letters transmit-

ting donations to Jackson miners from Ice Drivers, and Stereotypers and Electrotypers.

Referred to Secretary—From Building Trades Council, relative to their boycott of Sutro Baths. From International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, relative to their jurisdictional controversy with the Operating Engineers.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Scope circulars in civil service examinations for mechanical engineering designer, mechanical draftsman, civil engineering draftsman, dietitian, and bracer maker with qualifications of journeyman machinist.

Report of Executive Committee—Application of Glass Bottle Blowers to place tin beer containers on the unfair list; laid over for two weeks, and secretary directed to ascertain position of A. F. of L. Recommended a second donation of \$25 to Labor Chest for the Relief and Liberation of Workers in Europe. Discussed with committee of Allied Printing Trades Council ways and means of restoring volume of work in the industry, and recommended that officers of the Council take matter up with the Down Town Association and the Chamber of Commerce to induce San Francisco stores and large advertisers and distributors of advertising material to have their printing done in San Francisco and to use the union label in proof of such fact. Directed the officers of the Council to send Congressman Welch the Council's condolences on the untimely loss of his son, Richard J. Welch, Jr. Report concurred in.

At this juncture Attorney John Dailey of the Attorney General's office addressed the Council and gave an illuminative explanation of the provisions of the Federal Securities Act and the State Unemployment Insurance Act. The state law passed this year, if approved by the federal government, will take effect January 1, 1936, and all employers in an employment subject to the law and employing eight or more employees will collect from the earnings of each employee one-half of 1 per cent of the wages during the first year, and 1 per cent thereafter, benefits to be payable for relief against unemployment occurring after January 1, 1938. He went extensively into various details of the law, such as the rules relative to qualifications, waiting period, exempted employments, and manner of administration. Claims for benefits are to be filed with the employment offices established by the commission of five members who are to administer the act. Mr. Dailey answered numerous questions addressed to him by the delegates present, who took great interest in the subject and showed their appreciation to the speaker for his clearness of expression and study of this new legislation, which is to become of increasing importance to the workers of this state and of the United States.

Reports of Unions—Window Cleaners reported all men are working under their new agreement, and business improving. Filling Station Employees, are making progress in having their new agreement signed. Capmakers, request patronage of their union label. Cooks No. 44, will have a dance at California Hall, December 7. Street Carmen, Division 1004, are making steady progress and are about 97 per cent organized.

Trustees rendered report and bills were ordered paid.

Receipts, \$438.60; expenditures, \$253.60.

Council adjourned at 9:40 p. m.

Faternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note. Demand the union label, card and button when making purchases or hiring labor or services, and patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

J. A. O'C.

The union label, shop card and button are the best accelerators of higher wages, shorter hours and better conditions.

Union Label Section

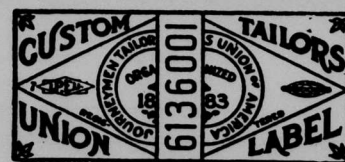
At the last meeting of the Union Label Section of San Francisco communications were read from the Ladies' Auxiliary, the Hospital and Institutional Workers, and the Fur Workers. The agitation committee reported on the progress of the new union label film, which is in the hands of Thomas A. Rotell, S. S. King and Paul Gaffney as a sub-committee. The plan for the Christmas advertising campaign was also presented, and its fulfillment left in the hands of Secretary Rotell.

Delegates reporting for their unions directed attention to the welfare of their organizations as follows: Electrical Workers, have a monthly button and request all to ask to see it. Retail clerks, report that Herman the Hatter is 100 per cent union; Austin Shoe stores are unfair. Typographical Union, again calls attention to the unfair attitude of the "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal" and "Country Gentleman," and ask that you bring the subject to the attention of your friends and any organizations with which you may be affiliated. Laundry Drivers, ask you to demand their button from the driver that calls for or delivers your laundry; are endeavoring to have the union label of the Laundry Workers and a reproduction of the quarterly button placed on laundry lists. Boilermakers ask your moral support in their fight against the Associated Welders, a dual organization and in no way connected with the A. F. of L. Barbers report progress; will renew their fight against the non-union shops; look for their union shop card before patronizing barber shops; ask you to send your children to have their hair cut in union shops. Amalgamated Clothing Workers are using the union label of the United Garment Workers of America and is the bona-fide label. Sheet Metal Workers, good progress; have 42 shops that are signed up and entitled to use their union label; look for it on all sheet metal work. Bill Posters, work good in the big shops; thank the Section for assistance rendered them in the last election in creating a demand for their label.

LABOR WINS IN NEW ZEALAND

The Labor party in New Zealand is preparing to form the first government under absolute control of its supporters ever known in the history of that commonwealth. This action will follow the elections held last week, when the present National Government went down to overwhelming defeat. The early returns showing that in 63 out of 80 contests Labor had won 43, the Nationalists 14 and Independents 6, with the Democrats having failed to register a single victory.

Buy union label goods each day and keep the chiselers away.



UNION MEN

Be Consistent—Demand the Custom Tailors' Union Label on Your Made to Measure Clothes.

Encourage Home Industry
ASK FOR THE LABEL

Kelleher & Browne
PIONEER UNION TAILORS
716 Market Street Since 1900

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it. California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth. Clinton Cafeterias.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Dornbecker Furniture Manufacturing Company, Portland, Oregon.

Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness.

Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.

Fred Benioff, furrier, 133 Geary street.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workmen's clothing.

Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.

J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.

John G. Iis Co., Ranges, 2902 Nineteenth.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Company.

Mission Hotel, 520 Van Ness So.

Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.

Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.

San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)

Sunset Towel Supply Co., 55 New Montgomery.

S. H. Kress Company Stores.

Standard Oil Company.

Van Emon, B. C., Elevators, Inc., 224 Fremont.

West Coast Macaroni Company.

Woolworth's Stores.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair

Study in South Shows Plight of Farm Tenants

A study made by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration of the plight of tenants and sharecroppers in Alabama shows that in a large percentage of cases A.A.A. benefit payments intended for these people go instead to the landlords, who in many instances force sharecroppers to turn over the payment that is supposedly theirs under the crop production program sponsored by the government.

The result of the study gives support to claims of certain economists that tenants and sharecroppers in the South were in a condition very similar to slavery and that the cotton tenancy plan was in actuality a system of serfdom.

Relief Benefits to Landlords

In discussing the very small A.A.A. benefits which tenants and sharecroppers, who are constantly in debt to their landlords, are able to keep for themselves, the report states that in approximately 60 per cent of the households which receive such assistance it was found that all of the money received had been immediately used to pay debts and that the landlord was the chief creditor. In other households a part of the governmental assistance was immediately paid to the landlord, while among Negro croppers more than 86 per cent was reported as having been thus paid.

Two Views of the Effect of Relief

Nearly 40 per cent of landlords who had tenants on relief were opposed to the system on the ground of "demoralizing effects" upon the tenants. On this subject the report states:

"Tenant demoralization from relief had either one or both of two meanings to the landlord. In the first place, it might have been a fear that the tenant would escape from under his influence," and "in the second place, the landlords were influenced by the belief that when members of any group are given privileges to which they are unaccustomed, they are likely in their inexperience to abuse them for a time."

All Southern states for which 1934 census statistics have been completed show a gradual rise in tenancy and sharecropping with the exception of Georgia and Oklahoma.

Tailors in New York and Brooklyn Win Demands for Increased Wage

Custom tailors of New York and Brooklyn have won a decisive victory, following a general strike which lasted just one week.

The Manhattan Merchant Tailors' Association agreed to the union's demand for a 10 per cent wage increase, and this action was immediately followed by the Brooklyn Merchant Tailors' Association. About 400 workers were out and nearly all of these have returned to work, independent merchant tailors following the lead of the associations in making a settlement.

It is said that, for the first time in history, this branch of the clothing industry in New York is now completely organized.

HIGHER PAY FOR COAL MINERS

Union miners, in convention at Jellico, Tenn., have approved a new contract providing wage increases and ending a six weeks' strike of 9000 miners in northeastern Tennessee and four counties in southeastern Kentucky. The area covers District No. 19 of the United Mine Workers of America. The agreement, running until April 1, 1937, was signed in Knoxville by the Southern Appalachian Coal Operators' Association and William Turnblazer, president of District 19 of the United Mine Workers.

Appeal in Behalf of Its Claims Made To Labor Secretary by Maritime Body

Secretary of Labor Perkins was appealed to this week by the Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast urging that she contact the shipowners and secure compliance with Section 46 of the 1934 arbitration award providing for collective bargaining.

In the telegram the president of the Federation pointed out that although there was dissatisfaction among members with the original award, they felt that at its termination date they would have the privilege to discuss certain amendments thereto; also that the award provided its terms should remain in effect from year to year unless notice was served of a desire to terminate or amend same.

The claim is made that after being given the required notice the shipowner representatives met with the seamen's union's committee but took an arbitrary stand and refused to even discuss collective bargaining, stating that inasmuch as they had no intention of changing any part of the award that it would be a "farce" to enter into any negotiations toward that end.

The attitude of the shipowners is represented in the telegram as causing unrest and dissatisfaction among crafts involved, and as liable to bring about serious consequences, which the Federation is anxious to avoid in order to maintain peaceful relations.

Finally, after setting forth the action of the recent convention of the Maritime Federation, held in San Francisco, upholding the claims of the seafaring crafts, request is made of the Secretary of Labor for aid in securing a settlement.

FURTHER GAINS IN EMPLOYMENT

The November issue of the California Labor Market Bulletin recently released by Edward L. Nolan, state labor commissioner, shows further gains in employment, payrolls, and average weekly earnings in October, 1935, as compared with the same month a year ago. This is the sixth successive month for which the Labor Commissioner has reported increases in employment and earnings in manufacturing establishments throughout the state. In October, 1934, the number of employees on the payrolls of 1142 representative factories in California was 148,332, as compared with 160,226 workers employed by the same establishments during October, 1935. This represents an increase of 11,894, or 8 per cent. The increase in the total volume of payrolls for the same firms was 17.7 per cent, and the increase in the per capita average weekly earnings was 8.9 per cent.

SOCIALISTS' NATIONAL CONVENTION

Announcement is made that the national convention of the Socialist party for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States will be held in Cleveland the latter part of next May.

Warn Auto Owners on Trade Name Gasoline

Automobile owners are quite often gypped in the purchase of gasoline sold under alluring trade names, according to the second issue of the bulletin entitled "The Consumer," issued by the N.R.A. Consumers' Division. In describing the process by which consumers are mulcted by trade names of "tantalizing uncertainty," the report said:

Effect of Sales Talk

"The tendency in the market, of course, is to push sales as far as possible to the higher octane gasolines because of their higher price. The consumer is informed that nothing is too good for his car and that if he wishes to treat it well, he should give it the highest octane gasoline.

"The effect of this action is simply to waste money. Since the ordinary automobile engine is constructed for a medium or low octane gasoline it is unresponsive to the higher octane for which the consumer pays a differential. . . .

Swapping Behind the Scenes

"Of outstanding importance in the market is the trade name. . . . Though crude petroleum varies greatly from field to field, gasoline itself, when it comes from the refinery, is fairly uniform in quality. However, in the attempt to save transportation costs, there is a rather general swapping of gasolines by the major companies behind the scenes and the trade name under which gasoline is marketed gives an apparent uniformity to a real chaos of source.

"Moreover, since the major companies normally supply about 80 per cent of their needs, they are dependent upon the various assortments of gasoline sold by the independents for the remainder of their supply. This is mixed with their own gasoline, branded and sold under their trade name."

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Be not deceived by cheap cleaning. Protect the health of your family by patronizing a plant where all your clothes and household goods, including rugs, are handled under the most sanitary conditions, where your clothing stays clean and pressed longer and save them from wear.

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Labor Warns of Danger In Business "Boom"

The current monthly Survey of Business by the American Federation of Labor needs to be read clear through in order to get the picture which the Survey is meant to give. As often happens, the daily press has taken a fraction of the story and "blown it up" to represent the whole.

"There is good basis for business confidence," says the survey. "The upturn this fall has reached a higher level than anticipated. Profits of 1900 corporations have increased 78 per cent in two years. Profits in 1933 were \$1,314,000,000; 1934, \$1,733,000,000; 1935 profits will probably reach at least \$2,340,000,000."

Hours Must Be Shortened

The survey then gives instances and authorities, all pointing to a "boom." Then it asks: "Can the coming boom create jobs for all the unemployed?"

"In the five years since 1929," the survey continues, "the average worker's producing power in our factories has increased 25 per cent. Unless hours are shortened, we shall still have a standing army of unemployed, numbering in the millions, even when we reach the peak of the coming boom."

"In every industrial boom, profits increase faster than wages. Wages today are not even keeping pace with the cost of production. In the first three quarters of 1935, production has exceeded last year by 8.7 per cent; workers' buying power by less than 1 per cent."

Workers' Loss of Income

Workers' losses of income, the survey states, have reached the appalling total of \$76,200,000,000 since 1929. All other losses have been about half that much—\$40,500,000,000. And all this is needless, as has been shown times without number through study of the nation's resources, equipment and faulty distribution system.

"In our year of greatest prosperity, one-sixth of our population were living below the minimum necessary to health."

The Survey, speaking for the A. F. of L., believes that unless hours are shortened, wages increased faster than ever before, there will be another depression, perhaps worse than that which began five years ago.

President Black of P. G. & E. Is Local School and College Graduate

The new president of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company is James B. Black, widely known among California utility men and regarded as an able and worthy successor to the late A. F. Hockenbeamer.

Formerly vice-president and general manager of the Great Western Power Company of California, which was absorbed by the P. G. and E., Black has been a vice-president of the North American Company for several years, with offices in New York. The wide financial experience gained here, and his previous operating experience coupled with his intimate knowledge of northern and central

California, are said to have been among the factors leading to his selection.

Born in Sycamore, Illinois, in 1890, Black moved with his parents to California when he was 10 years of age. He was graduated from Lick school in San Francisco in 1908 and from the University of California in 1912 as a mechanical engineer. He went to work at once for the Great Western Power Company as a service inspector and rose from one position to another until he became vice-president and general manager in 1922. Since the merger of 1930 he has been a director of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Speaking for the directors, C. O. G. Miller said: "Mr. Black, who at 45 is in the prime of life, has been chosen president because of his wide knowledge of public utility affairs. He is forward looking and public spirited and as a Californian has a clear understanding of the problems facing the gas and electric utilities in this state."

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company has just paid into the city treasury of San Francisco \$1,262,137.29 as its first installment of taxes for the fiscal year. It is stated the company is now the largest taxpayer in twenty-eight counties of the state.

Discharging of Unionists Cited in Complaint Against Doll Manufacturer

A complaint has been issued by the regional labor office of the National Labor Relations Board against Ralph A. Freundlich, Inc., doll manufacturers of Clinton, Mass., on the ground the firm discharged seven employees because of their known union activity. The company is reported to be the largest doll manufacturer in America, employing upward of 300 workers in the Clinton plant. It maintains a show room in New York. The complaint states that Freundlich, president of the company, addressed employees at the plant and warned them to refrain from joining labor organizations. The company is cited both for alleged attempts to discourage the self-organizations of workers and for discrimination against union employees in the case of the discharged workers.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The Civil Service Commission of San Francisco has issued notices of an examination to be held December 13 for appointment to the following positions: Civil engineering draftsman, mechanical draftsman, mechanical engineering designer, dietitian, and bracemaker (the latter position requires the qualifications of a journeyman machinist). Receipt of applications for this examination closes today (Friday) at 5 p. m. Application blanks and information as to duties of the various positions may be had by applying at Room 511, City Hall.

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Committee Report on State Prevailing Wage

The special committee, composed of Edward Vandeleur, Frank MacDonald and Paul Scharrenberg, appointed at the recent meeting of a state labor conference, has reported upon its efforts to induce the federal administrator to agree to the payment of prevailing wages of W.P.A. projects in California. The report announces the following modifications of the original order have been obtained:

"1. Not more than 10 per cent of the workers employed will be exempted from the previously announced schedule of 120 hours per month at a maximum wage of \$55 a month for unskilled labor, \$85 a month for skilled labor, and \$94 per month for professional and technical labor.

Prevailing Wage Payment Contemplated

"We are advised that under this rule it will be possible and it is contemplated to pay the prevailing wage on building and construction projects by reducing the number of hours worked per month. The maximum monthly wage will be the same as above stated. This rule will apply to W.P.A. building and construction projects in California except Los Angeles County, where approval must be obtained by the director for District No. 11, which is Los Angeles County.

"2. Any county or other political subdivision having obtained a W.P.A. appropriation can, of course, pay the prevailing wage for all labor on the project by making up the required difference through local appropriations."

The special committee further states that it does not advise resort to the courts to compel payment of the prevailing wage.

WAGE BOOST FOR MILK DRIVERS

Six thousand union milk wagon drivers in Chicago will receive an immediate wage increase of \$2 a week and an additional dollar a week a year hence under an award by a board of arbitration set up jointly by the union and the Milk Dealers' Association.

\$1.00 WEEK

WILL KEEP YOU WELL DRESSED

That's what made me famous

NATE LEVY

UNION TAILOR

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UNION SHOES

R. A. French

2623 MISSION STREET, at 22nd